# THE TIMES: OVER 3,500 COLUMNS FOR 50 CENTS A MONTH

# The Washington Times

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WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 10, 1895.



Subscribers to "The Times" will confer a favor by promptly reporting any discourtesy of collectors or neg lect of duty on the part of carriers Complaints either by mail or in person will receive prompt attention The Morning Edition should be de livered to all parts of the city by 6:30 o'clock a. m., including Sunday. The Evening Edition should be in the hands of subscribers not later than 5:30 p. m.

Rejected manuscripts are usually returned when accompanied by stumps, but any obligation to do so is expressly disayowed. Manuscripts anaccompanied by post-age will not be returned.

THE TIMES STILL GAINING. Figures That Lie-How the Star Mis-

represents to the Public. Saturday's Star announced that its circulation was "many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper and is believed to be fully five times that of any afternoon

contemporary." This falsification is easy to expose.

The daily average circulation of The Times for the six days on which the Star bases its calculation was 33,367; that of the Star was 28,650. For the sake of the argument, let us admit that the Star has five times the circulation of our evening edition. One-fifth the circulation of the Star is 5,367. Subtract that amount from 33,367, the average of The Times, and 27,637 is left to represent the circulation of our morning edition. Compare that amount with the 28,650 which the Star fabely claims, is "many thousands in excess of any other Washington

paper." and you will see that its figures lie. The aggregate circulation of the Star last week was 171,901. That of The Times was 223,776. The Star gained 1,424 in circulation during the week and The Times added 7.751 to its list.

These figures should be satisfactory proof as to which is the most popular news paper, and should also demonstrate to advertisers where they can obtain best

The Times is in the lead and will stay there, because it is the best daily in Washington.

Monday, Sept. 30	32,530
Tuesday, Oct. L	33,331
Wednesday, Oct. 2	32.935
Thursday, Oct. 3	33,118
Friday, Oct. 4	33,197
Saturday, Oct. 5	35,094
Sunday, Oct. 6	23,571
Total	223,776
I solemnly swear that the abov	e is a cor-

I soleanly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of
THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week
ending October 6, 1895, and that all
the copies were actually sold or mailed
for a valuable consideration and delivered
to bona fide purchasers or subscribers;
also, that more of them were returned or
remain in the office undelivered.

J. MILTON YOUNG, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this
The day of October A. D. 1895. Vth day of October, A. D. 1895. ERNEST G. THOMPSON, Notary Public

JUDGE BRADLEY IS RIGHT.

The decision of Judge Bradley in the Armes case will commend itself to every unprejudiced person.

In Russia or Germany the arrest and imprisonment of a retired officer for stating his grievances in a personal letter to a superior officer might be justified, but in America where official rank does not license tyranny such arbitrary methods cannot be tolerated. Judge Bradley voiced public sentiment when he said that "in whatever capacity Gen. Schofield may have acted, either as lieutenant general of the Army, or as Secretary of War, his action was unwarranted, illegal, unjust and tyrannical," and although such an opinion from so eminent and capable a jurist as Judge Bradley may not be pleasant for Gen. Schofield it fits the situation to a nicety.

It was currently believed that Secretary Lamont would order the prosecution of Maj. Artises abandoned, when he learned the particulars of the arrest and there is good reason for the impression that he would do so now, but for the pressure brought to bear in Army circles. Since the contents of the letter have been made public, and the charge that Gen. Scholield has been persecuting Maj. Armes is so clearly substantiated by circumstantial evidence, it would never do to drop the case. The only way Gen. Schofield can be vindicated is by dismissal of Maj. Armes, through sentence of court-martial, and that will probably be the end of the affair as far as Army circles are concerned. The entire case will probably be reviewed by a Congressional investigation, and it is to be hoped that the truth of the persecution, if any there has been, will be made

## ABOUT LICENSE FEES.

The proposition submitted to the Commissioners by the Excise Board to increase the license fee from \$400 to \$800 for each license is one which will cause a great deal of discussion, both among the liquor advocates and the moderately tem-

perance element and the prohibitionists. To say that the recommendation is it accordance with the policy adopted in other cities is wholly apart from the question. If the purpose be to secure as much revenue as possible from the sale of intoxicants, then it is a mere matter of calcu lation whether the higher liceuse will be more remunerative than the lower. If the purpose he to bring the sale of liquors under closer surveillance and within smaller limits, the question arises whether high license has accomplished anything in this direction where it has been tested, and also that other question, whether the Excise Board or the Commissioners should

consider the moral phase of the question at all.

If the project to double the license fee is in any way prompted by a desire to curtail the sale of liquors, it is an admis- Not Liking the Customary Bike Costume, He sion that such sale is wrong, and, therefore, from such moral standpoint, license should be refused altogether. With an \$800 fee the number of licensed dealers would doubtless be materially decreased. but, on the other hand, the number of speak-easies would be greatly multiplied, and the District treasury would gain noth ing from them except in the way of an occasional fine.

The problem of the sale of liquor is on of the most difficult to deal with in all our public policy, and even the prohibitionists are buffled when they find out that prohibition does not prohibit; and high license advocates are equally at sea when they discover that the speak-easy springs up where the saloon, unable to pay the higher license, goes down. Some of the most expited moralists assert that if the State exacts a revenue at all for the sale of liquor, thus recognizing it as a reputable business, it should be treated as any other business, and not in a way that will build up the trade of the claudestine, law-evading speak-easy.

As long, however, as it is recognized as a lawful business, it must be assumed that the chief study of the authorities is to secure the greatest amount of revenue as the boards' dealing with the question have not hitherto shown that they are especially affected by a moral view of af fairs, as they permit nearly one hundred known speak-easies to carry on their bus iness without collecting from them any revenue at all.

MANHOOD AND STARVATION. Philadelphia is quite torn up in mind or account of a discovery that an employe of the city government was recently discharg \*I because he had the temerity to support Senator Quay in his fight against the "hog combine," and that he and his family are at the point of starvation.

The story appears to be perfectly authen tic, and is but another illustration of the accessity for placing all classes of government, State and municipal servants under the protection of law that they may vote and act in accordance with their opinions without danger of disaster to themselves. But if politicians of the "hog combine"

are this beartless and revengeful, what shall be said of those individual and cor-poration employers who dismiss employes wholesale because they insist they are reaoning human beings, and should have a right to organize and confer together for their best good, without fear of harm?

This astounding assumption of power is ocing exercised every day in this so-called free country, and both public and private ervants are made to feel that they are but little above the condition of seris. The starving victims of the "bog combine" are in no way exceptional in their sad condition.

EVADING CIVIL SERVICE LAW. Mr. Baker, secretary of Congressman Layton, of Ohio, may not make himself liable to presecution for soliciting campaign funds by letter from government employes, but he is doing exactly what the civil service law was intended to prevent. To solicit funds by letter, for party purposes, is fully as objectionable as personal solicitation. In either case there is implied a threat that in the event of refusal the offender will be put upon the list of those for whom there is no use in a department service ruled over by partisans.

Mr. Baker says he has been furnished lists by persons in authority of those who ought to contribute. It would be interesting to know who the persons are who connive at exactions of campaign funds where employes have no desire to contribute volun- in place, and the padded serge trousers fullipo, in Naples, at the age of 84. When her tarily. The law was plainly intended to fill their offices of keeping the wearer comleave it wholly with government servants, free from all direct or indirect influence. whether they contribute to their party' campaign expenses. An opinion of a law officer of the government has apparently made it possible to evade the law without danger of prosecution, though no test case

has been made. If this opinion is to stand as law then the action of Cierk Baker and others like more rigid law, which will absolutely protect all employes of the government from being bled by politicians or their hired men, to give money for they know not what, to be spent they know not where.

As an indication of literary ability the Murchison letter falls far below the Sack ville tale of woe.

Which was it, the Quick or the Dead, that brought about the divorce?

It is said that the offer of the museum managers to Lord Sackville has been

Both the big pugs should now remove the chips from their shoulders and get ready to fight.

That Reed boom is having a tight squeak to be heard since Gov. Morton has com-

menced to roll his barrel. If the New York trolley roads would adopt the Chicago hold-up plan as an adjunct to their golden stairs guaranty

he system would be almost perfect. Look out for cold weather. The coal trust has put up its prices and there can be no surer indication of a severe winter, especially for the poor.

The most that can be said of our foreign policy is that it is able to be out-

The report that silver is about to take a boom is a relief. A boom is better than a

craze. A Tonst. Come all ye men, and let us toast
The good, old-fashion whipping-post!
Throw off the mantle of disguise
And show unto the Nation's eyes
That progress and enlightenment
Are empty meanings lightly spent,
And that in spite of Freedom's boast
We giadly bail the whipping-post!

Give us the days of lash and block, That we may score and proudly mock Those creatures, who, thro circumstance And Government's blind ignorance. Are born with intures dark and base, That punishment will ne'er efface. But what care we? So let us toast

The good, old-fashion whipping posti CLIFFORD HOWARD.

A Belated Beggar. Bellorini lives near a railway station. One night he was awakened by repeated knocks at the front door. He went to the window and asked who was there.

"Kindly bestow a trifle on a poor man,"
replied a voice in honeyed tones.

"What!" snarled Bellorini, greatly annoyed, "you come asking alms at this hour of the night!" "An! pardon me; I have only just ar-rived by the express."—Boston Traveler.

# ZOLA'S CYCLING TOGGERY

# Invented One for Himself.

Tolstol and the French Novelist Are Both Devotees of the Wheel, but Zoia Is More Picturesque

Should Emile Zola come to this country on that long-heralded trip of his he will bring in his baggage a suit of clothes that will pass the custom house authorities without a murmur, for it is for Zola to wear, and only Zola. It is a bicycle suit, for Zota is a cyclist of most ardent type; and doubtless packed away in the baggage will be the wheel, without which he never

When Zoia broke down from overwork. in the summer, somebody recommended a wheel to him. "I'd ride, my boy," he answered, "but I look such an ass in a bicycling suit."

"Then design a becoming suit for your self," suggested the friend

Zola and Tolstoi are good friends, though they have been rumored quarrelling. And the revolving of their respective whoels brough tthem nearer to each other. Tol-stoi wheeling in Russia, and Zola wheeling in France were very near together, indeed. Toistoi wrote Zola all about his own excling dress, and Zola wrote Tolstoi how be had improved upon it. Result, perfec

Zoia's cycling suit, as it will be packed away in his steamer trunk, will have a dark-blue tinge, very like the overcoat which Black, the novelist, wears.

The Zola suit is meant for the Paris win ter, for it is very heavy. Its material is rough serge. It is bound with very wide braid, and the coat is stuffed and short enough for the uses of the wheel. The cut of this ceat, for any other enthusiastic wheeler to copy, is similar to the cut of a sweater, which, after all, has some shape, and it fits to the figure in the same way The serge is more clastic than one would suppose. It does not show wrinkles, and s quite waterproof.

The hat which Zola wears is the "beret." It is a kind of Tam O'Shanter, and is manufactured only in France and Spain at present. It is much wern by the workingmen of those countries, and this last year by the wheelmen of Paris. It comes in all | colors, preferably blue, brown, and black, though a few white ones are seen, and it is of very smooth material in the finer grades.

The beret is made all in one piece. It is woven "on the blas" as far as its threads are concerned, and it is drawn in around the lower edges to fit the head. It is very elastic, and the cycler can pull it well down over the ears on nipping day, or push it janntily back for a warm run. It likewise can be made into a shade for the eyes by tilt ing it forward in Tam-O-Shanter fash-The little nib at the top can be any color one pleases. Zola, who is an independent wheeler, wears a tip of blue to match his suit, while the Tam is black. Wheelmen might easily place their club colors there, for quick recognition at a distance.

Zola's legs are very picturesque in brown leggings. He preserves the harmonies of mingling a little color in his costume. The leggings are very long and come up some where in the region of the upper leg. They extend as high as stockings of the femining ersuasion, and are for warmth.

Every wheelman dreads the winter. His feet and legs seem plowing their way into polar regions, while his ears are only tingling pleasantly and his nose enjoying the nipping air. The model wheeling suit for winter is designed especially for legs. The bucksin leggings, high and loose, ex

Zola himself thinks this costume a model one and would like to see it adopted. In an interview with an American cyclist recently he appeared very anxious to know If there was anything about his suit that would be disagreeable to American tastes or Americann eyes. "Because," said he, "I am going to confess a vanity, pardon able, I hope, in getting up this suit, and I would like to see it adopted and known as the Zola suit. My book triumphs no earthly, in which others can participate.

wheelman endeavored to Zola of his pleasurable writings, but the Frenchman was evidently set upon the wheeling suit for his ideal carthly im-

## Points About Pilgrims.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Miller, of Stamford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Gumpertz, and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jannopoulo, of St. Louis; Mr. D. K. Young, jr., of Knoxville; Mr. Geo. W. Metoth, of Ithica, N. Y.; Maj. H. C. Harsbrouch and wife, of Fort Monroe, Mr. Charles S. Sherman, of Chattanooga are at the Raleigh.

Among the latest arrivals at the National are: Mr. E. J. Bardwell, of Worces er, Mass.; Mr. Oscar H. Branghier, of Santa Rosa, Cal.; Dr. and Mrs. H. R. Fetty, of Abilene, Kas.; Mr. D. J. Mahoney, of Lansing, Mich.; Mr. M. D. White, of Windale, N. H., and Mr. Fred H. Franklin and wife, of Providence, R. I.

Some of the guests of the Metropolitanare Mr. A. J. Aldernan and wife, of Acolee S. C.; Miss Anna S. Kite, of Atlanta; Mr. Will A Rhodes, of East Liverpool, Ohio Mr. Paul Garnicker, of Milwaukee; Mr. G. A. Upton and wife, of Chicago, and Mr. F. H. Franklin, of Providence, R. I.

At Willard's, among others, are: Mr Hugh P. Browley, of Meadville, Pa., Mr. C. J. Weacot, of Onconta, N. Y., Mr. Charles E. Coffin, of Indianapolis, and Mr. E. J. Mercer and wife, of Bedford Park, N. Y. Mr. J. A. Sterrberg, of London, Mr. W.

D. Coreoran, of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Banfield, of Boston, and Mr. Harry J. Everall, of New York, are guests at the Mr. Harry Hughes, of Indianapolis, Mr. H. N. Jack, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. Crannell and Misses E. L. and I. G. Crannell, of Ottawa, Canada, are among

the latest arrivals at the Ebbitt. Mr. H. Krusi, of San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Mears, of Eoston, and Mrs. S. C. Alden and Mr. Oliver Alden, of Anna, Ill., are at the Riggs.

Among the Arlington's guests are Mr Albert Fox and son and Mr. Charles B Rowland, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Close, of Pittsburg; Mr. and Miss Tobin, of San Francisco, and Mrs. M. T. Scott and daughter, of Bloomington, Ill.

Suburban Luxuries. Mr. Citiman-Why in creation do you pucker your face over those sour green grapes when you can get beauties at the fruitman's fora mere song? Mr. Suburb—They wouldn't taste as good

"Why not?"
,"I raised these myself."—New York

World's Greatest Bank.

On they 27th of last July the Bank of England reached its 200th birthday. It is the greatest bank in the world.

In its early days the bank employed fiftyfour cierts and the yearly salary list amounted to but little over \$20,000, the chief accountant receiving \$1,225 a year. At the present time the number of em-ployes is 1,500.

Whether lost or stolen the bank's notes will always be paid. Once a clerk ran away with about \$100,000 worth of notes. For six months the theft and the number notes were advertised and at the end of that time a Jew appeared with them and demanded that they be paid. On being refused he went to the exchange and raised such an outery, saying that as the bank refused to pay its own notes it must be insolvent, that the bank called him back and paid him the full amount of the stolen notes.

Another time one of the directors desited \$150,000 and took a single note. He put the piece of paper on the mantelpiece and fell asleep. On waking he found the note gone. He thought it had fallen into the fire, and got another note, giving a guaranty that if the first note ever turned up he would be responsible for it. Thirty years later, the man having died in the meantime, the first note was presented for payment at the bank and the bank stood the loss. The man's estate had been divided and nothing could be recovered.

Clerks of standing and character are se ected to remain at the bank every night of the year and on Sundays and bank boli days. A guard of soldiers is on duty every night and they are assisted by a body of watchmen, consisting of porters and workmen fully trained how to act

n case of an emergency. No note of the 50,000 or so issued daily s ever issued again. Each note as it is paid in is cancelled and an account kept of its filing. One of the curiosities of the bank is a £25 note which was paid in after being out 111 years. In the bank lbum for large notes and other curiosities a £1,000,000 banknote which was once sued for convenience in a transaction involving a large amount of money.

#### Wholly Foreign,

An English lady, with her young son and daughter, traveled on donkey-back from Coruna, through the mountains of Galicia, Asturia and Navarre to the French fronier, this summer, accompanied by a single donkey driver. She found no serious difficulties on the trip, though she had been warned by Spanish authorities that it was

So scandalized was M. Rousseau, the new French governor of Indo-China, at the dresses worn by the ladies at the first ball he gave in Saigon, that he has ordered that hereafter only high-necked dresses shall be worn at official ceremonter.

Cars in which aluminium will be used for all metal work, save the wheels and axles, are to be put on the state railroads of France. The saving in weight of an ordinary train will be thirty tons.

M. A. Lupin, the father of the French turf, has just died at the age of 84. He began racing as far back as 1835, won the French derby five times, the Grand Prix de Paris twice, with Glaneur in 1869 and with Salvator in 1875, and the Goodwood cup, with Jouvence in 1853, that being the first important English race won by a French-bred horse,

As Paris' water supply gave out last hordes and summer, it is proposed to obtain 450,000, mainland. of Geneva. Engineers think that the neces sary works could be built in six years.

Mme. Thalberg, widow of the pinnist and daughter of the great basso. Lablache, distrecently in Thalberg's villa at Posihusband died she had the body embalmed with a petrifying preparation that preserved it, with some semblance of life, and kept it seated in the room where Thalberg

A Companion Piece. Editor Times: The illustration of Rock reek cesspool in The Morning Times is not bad, but I suggest that The Times' artist can find material for a n

bad, but I suggest that The Times' artist can find material for a much better one by taking in the James Creek Canal cesspool, which is infinitely larger and worse, the proposed crematory, the garbage dump and scows, and the dead annual wharf, all in Southeast Washington.

To make it complete, he should show one or more drowned persons in the canal, and the foul gases being walted by the south breezes direct to the airdiacts leading into the Could building, and all along the low grounds out past the Government Printing Office. There should also be shown one or more dead animals festering in the sun on the wharf, one or moresamken barges loaded with garbage at the wharf, with several tons of the sweet-smelling stuff piled up on the wharf, as it was last winter, when the contractor and District authorities failed to remove it, and which was finally done by a private citizet.

He should also show the river banks, lined with the floating garbage, and masses of it being carried up the Eastern Branch by the incoming tide to meet the mass of material poured out upon the eastern flats by the big houndary sewer.

And, to finish it, he should show the Commissioners viewing the garbage plant that was, and inhaling the pleasant "coffee snell," while their driver was being made sick in the carriage outside by the fetid odors.

By all means, let us bave it the most beau-

odors.

By all means, let us have it the most beautiful and complete representation of unsanitary conditions and official inefficiency that can be found in any city in the United States, if not in the world. EAST WASHINGTON.

# Three Stage Yarns.

It was at the Olympic Theater, in the autunin of 1874, when the "Two Orphans" was being acted, that a young lady sitting in the stalls, harled her opera glasses, with the exclanation, "You beast!" at Mrs. Huntley (La Frochard), who was ill treating Mr. Henry Neville, the cripple Pierre, in the garret scene. It was certainly a high compliment to that actress' power, though it was a dangerous way of sending a testimonial.

Macready, of whommany stories were told. says in his memoirs: "I remember on one occasion acting in 'Venice Preserved.' A ong and rather drowsy dying speech of my poor friend Jaffier was 'dragging its slow length along,' when some one in the gallery, in a tone of great impatience, called o'; very loudly: 'Ah! now, die at once!' when a voice from the other side immediately replied: 'Be quiet, ye blackguard,' and then, turning with a patronizing tone to the lin gering Jaffier: 'Just take your time, will

Sometimes it is the manager who gives vent to his feelings when sitting in "front," as was the case with Henry Harris, for many years manager of the Covent Garden Theater in the early part of the century. He was watching from the stage-box the per-formance of an actor of the name of Faulkner, who had recently arrived from the provinces, and was making his appearance on the metropolitan boards as Octavia in "The Mountaineers." Faulkner was stot juiteup to the mark, and whenhe exclaimed. in a deep, gutteral tone, "Oh, where is my honor now?" Harris exclaimed: "I wish your honor was back at Newcastle, with all my heart!"

## FORMOSAN MISSION WORK

#### Dr. Mackay's Uncomfortable Experience as a Teacher Among Savages.

Beginning as a Stranger Preaching the Gospel, He Is Now a Sovereign in a Land of Mystery.

On the 14th of October next there will sail from Vancouver one of the strangest and most remarkable white men who ever set foot on Chinese soil. It is the Rev. J. L. Mackay, for twenty-three years a Christian missionary to the wildest heathens on earth. The clergyman is accompanied by his wife, a native Formosan, and by their three children, Master George William and Misses Bella Katteand Mary Helen. The missionary will revisit the land of his birth. He came back to civilization for the sole purpose of seeing his native Canada once more. that his arrival in the Dominion with his native wife and three beautiful children proved a sensation in religious circles In far Formosa, the return of Dr. Mackay is eagerly awasted by the whole populapublic reception is to be accorded him there and every Formosan diguitary is to take part in what is practically a recognition that the island is now a Christian state as a result of the generation of labor of

The adventures of this missionary, it is superfluous to say, have been more ex-travagant than those of Robinson Crusoe and Git Blas put together. When he arrived in the land he was the only white man within mites and miles. He was ignorant of the language. The Chinese hated all Christians. Plots to murder him were as thick as leaves in Vallombrosa. He began his work in 1872, a stranger in the land. To-day there are in his mission scattered throughout North Formosa, sixty organ ized native churches, four of them selfsupporting; a living baptised membership of 2.717; a communion roll of 1,805, and each one of the sixty churches is ministered to by a trained native preacher.
At Tamein he has established Oxford Colege, with fifteen students in training for

"My work begon at Tamsin," said the missionary, speaking of his first days in Formosa, "I was alone, without an interpreter, and among those who hated and despised the 'barbarian.' What I had already picked up of the Chinese language I must now utilize or submit to being imposed upon. After four days I succeeded in renting a Chinese house that was intended to be used for a horse stable by military mandarins. For this building I agreed to pay fifteen dollars a month. It was a fifthy place. The British consultent me a chair and a bed. A

Chinese gave me an old pewter lamp." Thus the beginning. The home to which the doctor is now returning is that of a gentleman and his neighbors are gentle-men, too, even if they be Formosans. The island is really as civilized as Japan and we need feel no surprise therefore at the recent attempt to declare it an inde-pendent republic. The missionary has bot any classes formed of natives Alpine class likewise made up of Formosans and scientific societies of the same membership. He is even a colonel, in what may be termed a Formosan militia and drills the natives in regimental tactics with the idea of subduing their taste for the hideous form of native warfare and allowing their surplus energy to assert itself in defense of the villages against wild piratical hordes and heathen despoilers from the

Among the Lam-st-hoan savages in the trackless Ki-lai plain, the doctor has made himself warmly esteemed. Those wondrous people have rarely seen a white hisis; the Five Kings, of the Chinese; the man, unless perhaps he was roasted on the dinner table. They were subdued by the Chinese, but remained savage in their Mackay. through whose influence they have in large numbers been Christianized. The doctor began by living among them in the hardest privation, studying their language and never manifesting the smallest dis trust of their good faith. His method gained upon them almost from the first. These tribes are known as the black flags. They live in the mountains of Formosa. They have drilled head hunters, who mor than once lay in wait for the "black bearded barbarian," as the doctor came to be called in their dialect. This was before he had ome into personal contact with these fierce savages. Dr. Mackay is the only whiteman who has ever had an opportunity of conversing with the weird people. The picture herewith is from the only

photograph of them ever taken. Apart from the purely religious feature of the doctor's labors, he has made remarkable discoveries in relation to the geology, betany and zoology of Formosa, and also with reference to the ethnology of its inhabitants. The doctor's private library and museum at his native home have for years been a source of interes to scientists all over the world, and his narvelous collection has always been at the free disposal of those who wished specimens. His notes have been in demand at all meetings of scientific societies, and here is no higher living authority on all

subjects connected with the island. Not, indeed, that he has had an oppor-tunity to do literary work, although he has written the book, "From Far Formosa," but it has not yet appeared. It is of information, very naturally. It will probably be published this November. Apart from literary and scientific labors the refinements of life and to dissemin a knowledge of them among the wonderfu people by whom he is surrounded.

It may surprise American Christians to learn that heathen Formora is rich in church buildings, devoted to the worship of Jesus Christ. There are many more process of construction. The standard The very character of the demonstration awaiting the doctor on his arrival in the sland is the very best evidence of this. The doctor himself is probably the best known man in the whole place. His marriage to a native lady and his complete affiliation with the people are of course largely instru-mental in his success

The conventional idea of the foreign missionary is now largely tinged by lurid ac-counts of massacres by Chinese. The im-pression would seem to be inevitable that electials are averse to all Christianizing influences. But here we have a large and integral part of the Chinese empire engerly awaiting the arrival of a missionary for the purpose of paying him every possible tribute of personal esteem.

> Song. The song we never sung
> The pine trees sigh in chorus;
> The eyes our eyes must shun
> Our hearts keep still before us.

The rose we gathered not Blooms in the soul forever, And hands ne'er joined in life Death hath no power to sever.

Lilla Cabot Perry in the Century.

Col. Wolseley, in 1688, had the mayor of Scarborough tossed in a blanket in the market place for making a speech in favor of James IL.

### Rural Wrestlings.

The business of converting the surplus horses of the West into fertilizer is booming in a surprising degree. Six hundred sacks of fertilizer recently ar-rived at San Francisco in one shipment, destined for the Hawaiian Islands. A vast amount of fertilizer is also made from the refuse at the big salmon cameries on the Columbia, and this, too, is shipped to the Hawaiian sugar fields. It seems odd to consider the conversion of horse and salmon into sugar.

Other articles of clothing made in the olden times besides leather breeches seem to have been pretty substantial apparel. A Wright county, Mo., farmer went to visit friends in Large county, Mich., re-cently, and were a waistcoat of satingoods which he says was made forty years ago, nally since, without its ever having needed

Some idea of the extent of the lumber ndustries of the Pacific Northwest and of the extent of the forests is had in the fact that during the six months from March to August of this year 10,935 carloads of lumber and shingles were shipped East from Scattle alone. These are simply shipments by rail.

senut beith to shauot 01-0,636,1 bas

1,413,490 pounds were of canned fruit ans sist 10 .shauoq 008,889,4 in any other week on record. The total ing the third week of last September than San Jose, Cal., shipped more fruit dur purps purs of cloth muo a parchwork quilt-

of little value, in Ransom, Mich., bas just completed the sewing of an even 17,000

A woman with apparently lots of time cipal route in the city a few days ago one of the trolley cars running on the prin no neurotom beinoique aww notied mi 160 The first colored man to work on a street

Five tracts of land, aggregating 420. 600 acres, in Southern California have just been bought by a syndicate for colonization purposes. The lands consist mostly of big ranches.

A farmer of Albany, Oreg., is exhibiting a bunch of forty-two stalks of wheat with 924 meshes and about 3,500 grains which grew from a single kernel. Another farmer, in Cedar Rapids, Nebr., has a cucumber five feet long and still growing.

### Bibles Not Well Known.

The Oxford Bible, which appeared in 1807, is called the Ears Bible, because Matthew is made to say. 'Let those who have ears to ear-"

The Bug Bible was published in 1537 and was so-called because in the verse relative to the terrors of night, etc., this charge was made: "Thou shalt not node to be afraised for eny bugges by night nor the

In 1568 appeared the Treacle Bible. The translator had substituted for "Is there no balm in Gilead?" "Is there no treacle in Gilead?\*\*

Archbishop Cranmer's version of the Bible in English appeared in London in 1539, and bears the name of the Great Bible The Geneva version of 1560 is known as the Breeches Bible, because a verse ran: "And they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves breeches."

In 1631 appeared the Wicked Bibbs 2 word had been omitted in the command-ments, making the injunction read: "Thou shalt commit adultery."

The world has seven Bibles. They are the

Koran, of the Mohammedans; the F .: 's, o the Scandingvians: Tripitaka, of the field-Three Vedas, of the Hindoos; the Zendavesta, and the Scriptures of the Christians

"vinegar" was accidentally substituted for "vineyard" in the parable of that name. There is a Rosin Lible, called so because the writer substituted "rosin" for "balm." The Great He Hible and the Great She Bible

were named on account of the omission of a

gotten out in 1717, in which the word

#### letter and the substitution of one Personal Suggestions.

The oldest inhabitant of Berlin, Germany, ecently celebrated his 101st birthday. His ame is Prenzler. He is in vigorous health. He rises in the morning at 5:30 and smokes pipe after his coffee. Prenzier is a sho maker and carried on his handleraft up to four years ago. He has been married three times, but only one child is hving, a son.

A Turk named Calphas, who thinks that the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey owe him large sums of money, has a curious method in Paris of calling attention to his claims. He goes to the Russian church or festival days and pretends to shoot himself. Several times he has been taken from the church to a hospital, where it was found that the pistol he had used was harmless.

A very pregnant piece of news is to the effect that President Faure of France will be escorted to Copenhagen in the spring by a French squadron. He will visit th the King and Queen of Denmark and will then go to St. Petersburg. He will attend the coronation ceremonies of Czar Nicholas II. at Moscow, returning by sea to France and visiting the Swedish and Datch sover eigns en route. While in Russia he will be lodged in the Czar's palaces.

Bismarck is said to be getting rather ceble. Just before his last birthday his tensive and protracted celebration of that event, involving as it did the reception of delegations of visitors who came and went for several months, weakened the prince's vitality. He is now able to walk but little, and he has to be helped in and out of his carriage.

Persia's navy consists of one dispatch vessel-the Persepolis-of 1.200 tons and ten knots speed. She is armed with five mall breechleading guns. Egypt has no efficient war ships at all.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

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Ly Haw' d'is 7:40 pm Ly Norfolk 6:10 pm
Ly Ft Monr' e 6:30 am Ly Ft Monrie 7:20 rea
At Norfolk 7:20 am Ly Ft Monrie 7:20 rea
At Norfolk 7:20 am Ly Ft Monrie 7:20 rea
At Portsm' h 8:00 am Ly Ft Monrie 7:20 rea
At Portsm' h 8:00 am Ly Ft Monrie 7:20 rea
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# BASEBALL!!

WASHINGTON POST

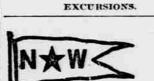
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